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PHILADELPHIA — 1876
EXPOSITION MEDAL
MARC FERREZ'S
BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality
88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

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RIO DE JANEIRO
Agencies
in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this
market for competition with those of European origin, has been
for many years a speciality of their business, and references to
the various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly
permitted—well demonstrate the unequalled facilities they pos-
sess and have successfully employed for this purpose.
Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hard-
ware, machinery, domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc., are
respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded
whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

EMIGRATION.

From all we hear there is likely to be a large increase in the emigration from Ireland this year, and those who are interested in the progress of South America have not been slow to make known the advantages which that country offers to enterprising capitalists and laborers. The colonial emigration agents have received numerous inquiries on the subject from well-to-do farmers who are anxious to quit the scene of anarchy and settle in more peaceful climes, and even the little colony of Natal in South Africa is likely to receive a sensible addition to its population in the shape of several sturdy Irish agriculturists. Now is the time for South America to move in this matter. President Roca, we know, takes the keenest interest in everything relating to immigration, and is specially anxious to populate part of the magnificent Rio Negro territories with English-speaking communities. Dom Pedro also desires that a good sprinkling of Europeans should settle in the outlying districts of Rio de Janeiro. Let the Argentine Republic and Brazil, then, lose no time in sending over to Ireland delegates who would point out the advantages which would accrue to the industrious and enterprising farmer by emigrating to those countries. The emigrant, as has been pointed out, cares for but few guarantees. He wants to be assured that he can live in peace, have his person and property protected, and be called upon to contribute only a fair share toward the expenses of government. It is mainly necessary, therefore, to preserve peace and good order, to establish equal and just laws, and to execute them impartially. This will, we understand, be the end and aim of General Roca, while Dom Pedro has for years past devoted his attention to bringing about a uniformity in the system of government. If the good intentions of both are carried into effect there is no reason why South America should not be as popular amongst would-be emigrants on this side as the United States. It is absurd to think that out of a total population of over 10,000,000 of people in Brazil the English should be computed at only 3,300. We are fully alive to the fact that there are many parts in which a European could not live, but still there are places where they can both live and thrive, and when we contrast the number of Englishmen with the foreigners we find a difference of over 240,000. Both Brazil and the Argentine Republic, however, under good government, are bound to prosper, and if the hints we have thrown out here are adopted we predict a large increase to the population of both countries during the current year. President Roca in his proclamation to the citizens on December 6 remarked that "a new life—the life of the constitution in its plenitude—begins for the nation to-day." We sincerely trust that such is the case, and that his hope "that 50 years hence will see the Argentine Republic, with a population of 50,000,000 souls, in the apogee of its might and glory, after half-a-century of unbroken peace" will be realized.—*European Mail*, February 9.

Desirable, even necessary, as is the emigration to Brazil of which our transatlantic contemporary speaks, we fear that there is little real basis for it as far as existing conditions are concerned. It is a well-recognized fact that the present troubles in Ireland will result in an increased emigration, of which the United States will receive the lion's share. The Irishman will go out to seek a new home, and he will invest that home with all the attributes of political, social and religious equality, both real and imaginary, for which he has been quarreling in the old country. He will leave his native land, snarling under real and imaginary wrongs—the denial of local government, the political inequalities between himself and his Saxon neighbors, the barriers to social and industrial development growing out of the supremacy of the great estates and the class legislation belonging to such a state of affairs. The new home which he seeks must

be the opposite to all this; it must be something of the ideal for which he is now contending.

Now, what inducements does Brazil offer to these emigrants, and in what measure can she meet their demands? With all due deference to the high opinion of our contemporary, we submit that this government offers nothing whatever commensurate with the needs of the country and the demands of the emigrant. Brazil needs a goodly number of just such settlers, and under favorable conditions their acquirement would be highly beneficial to both parties. There is no scarcity of good land in this country, no want of productions which will confer prosperity and wealth upon the producer. Give him a fair chance and the immigrant will easily acquire a home, position, and wealth; he will become an influential factor in the development and prosperity of the country. Restrict him, however, and he will degenerate to a degree unknown in any other part of the world. It is true that Brazil is seeking immigrants, and that she is offering them what are here considered to be great inducements. It is true that many of her prominent men recognize the necessity of this step, and that they are using all their endeavors to build up the country through it. It is true that there is an apparent fairness and justice in her laws, and an apparent spirit of toleration and fair-dealing on the part of her rulers. But the spirit and means employed are all wrong—totally wrong.

In the first place she transforms immigration into a species of colonization, regulated, restricted and directed by special laws. The emigrant who leaves his old home in Europe to better his condition in a more liberal atmosphere, finds himself under the same old ideas of government from which he has just escaped. He does not find the liberty of thought and action which he expected; he does not find the opportunity for individual development for which he longs. He finds his choice of a home restricted, the avenues for his labor limited, the profits of his enterprise and labor swallowed up in taxes, his rights and privileges curtailed and restricted, his religious and political rights regulated and defined by special laws. He finds a barrier between himself and the people with whom he has cast his lot; he finds that no service of hand or brain can ever change his status as an alien.

This is no overdrawn or prejudiced statement of the conditions which embarrass and restrict emigration to this country. It is only within a few months that the fundamental law of the country has recognized the political rights and privileges of the alien and the non-catholic. It is only now that the doors of the general and provincial legislatures have been opened to those who were born under a foreign flag and who proven a religion other than that of Rome. Even yet the social prejudices of the people and the local interpretations of the new law are counteracting this tardy acknowledgment of some of the fundamental rights of every citizen. There is a show of religious toleration, but it is of that species which forbids the use of a steeple and bell on a Protestant

church, and which winks at the stoning of Protestant congregations. There is a show of granting political rights, but it is the gift which permits arbitrary and unjust valuations of property and exacts certificates of birth from grey-headed men in order to prove that they have attained the legal age. There is a show of liberty in the selection and purchase of lands, but it is the choice among bad lands and in defined localities. The best lands are held in great estates which lie uncultivated and untaxed. There are opportunities for the purchase of private estates, but it is the purchase of large tracts and the payment of a tax of six per cent. on the transfer. There are opportunities and needs for labor, but it is the labor of the slave and not of the free man. There are products without limit which can be grown, but their exportation to market involves so many and such heavy taxes that, with two or three exceptions, they result in loss. There are unlimited promises of aid and encouragement to labor and enterprise, but it is the encouragement of a bureaucratic form of government which reserves the right and power to determine in all things just what shall be done, how it shall be done, when it shall be done, by whom it shall be done, and then whether it shall be all undone.

Under such circumstances it is impossible that immigration can thrive. When Brazil shall become truly liberal in her government, and when all her vexatious restrictions upon persons and property shall be abolished, then there will be a grand opening for immigration and enterprise. When that time comes we shall be the first to offer encouragement, but until then we can pursue no other course than to place the emigrant in full possession of the facts.

THE COFFEE BROKERS.

A largely attended meeting of coffee brokers was held Tuesday at the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade, No. 109 Water street, to consider the feasibility of organizing a Board of Exchange. Mr. J. F. Scott presided, and after considerable discussion, in which the idea was favorably received, a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, draft the necessary by-laws and prepare a plan of organization. The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: Messrs. J. F. Scott, Briggs, J. R. McNulty, W. H. Morris, T. S. Henry, Frank Williams, J. H. Small and James R. Phylis. The committee are to report at another meeting. It is stated that the coffee brokers are at present in a chaotic condition, with no regular rules of trade, and that, while they are thus disorganized, the importers and dealers have an organization systematic and complete. The regular commissions among the brokers are $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on invoices and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on "lines" or "chops." Though these are the regular commissions, yet it is charged that some brokers do not live up to them, and by not charging uniform rates, injure and demoralize the business. Then the brokers have several interests to protect. They complain that when sent invoices on which to set a valuation, they are obliged often to devote one or two hours to the work, when, like as not, the lot will be given to another broker to sell. They demand that in such cases they should be given some remuneration for their time and trouble. There are about 50 brokers in the trade, and they are said to be heartily in favor of some organization as proposed.—*Commercial Bulletin*, New York, March 3.

In 1880 there were 1,892 steamship arrivals at the port of New York. The official value of the imports for the year was \$539,386,776, and the revenue of the port was \$142,000,114.

AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

The *Commercial* of Rio Grande do Sul, of the 6th inst., contains an account of the treatment of a slave at Pelotas which shames even the black record of slavery. On the 21st of March a man named Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite brought a slave boy, Jeronymo, aged 16 years, to the slaughter house of Paulino Teixeira da Costa Leite, and ordered the overseer to strip him, to tie him hand and foot to the whipping-post, and then to whip him.

The orders were obeyed in the most barbarous manner, and in the presence of the brutal master. When the boy could stand up under the castigation no longer he was strung up by the arms, and the cruel punishment went on. When the first man was tired out with using the whip, a second was called in—and then a third. When the third man began his task the boy was already speechless, but the master, Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite—let not the name be forgotten!—ordered the flogging to be continued with increased severity, and then coolly walked away. The poor slave boy then became insensible, and the overseer ordered the whipping to be stopped. The boy was then put in the stocks, where he remained until the following morning—twenty-four hours from the time his punishment was begun. His bloody clothes were not removed, nor was any attention given to him. On the morning of the 22nd Paulino Leite arrived on the scene, when he ordered the boy to be taken out of the stocks, and his bloody clothing to be taken away and washed. He was then taken to the slave quarters where he remained until a little after midday, when a cart was sent by Antonio Leite to carry him into the city. The wretched boy died that afternoon, and was buried the following morning.

And yet, in spite of such infamous occurrences and crimes as this, Deputy Belfort Duarte says that "slavery is the corner-stone of our civilization!" We believe it. The civilization which makes possible so cruel, so brutal, so damnable a torture as this, can have no other corner-stone than slavery. The civilization which permits the murder of a helpless boy in so revolting a manner as this, is a fitting superstructure to such a corner-stone as slavery. The civilization which witnesses so accursed a crime as this without one effort to check or punish it—and the *Commercial* calls attention to the fact that the authorities had taken no cognizance of the matter whatever—is a worthy outgrowth of such an institution. The civilization which can produce two physicians—and two men professing to be such were called in to examine the mutilated body of the dead slave—who pronounce the wounds caused by this cruel flogging to be of a slight character, and then declare that death was caused by *peritonitis*, is but part and parcel of all the bloody cruelties and miseries of slavery.

The civilization of slavery which makes possible such inhumanity and cruelty, which permits such unparalleled brutality, is not the civilization of to-day. Thank God, it is the civilization of the past, of the dark ages. It is the civilization of ignorance, of bigotry, of brutal lusts, of bloody strifes, of hatred, and revenge, and torture. It is the civilization which has stained some of the fairest pages of history with blood; it is the civilization whose path is strewn with desolation, tears and despair. It is the civilization which has turned men into wild beasts, and history into a revolting record of their savage deeds. It is a civilization within whose bounds is comprised all that is hated and hateful, all that is degraded and degrading, all that is infamous and abhorrent. It is the civilization of the lash, the rack, and the faggot; the civilization of hopeless suf-

ferings and welcome death. A deed like that which now brands the name of Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite with the blood of torture and murder could never go unpunished in a community uncorrupted by slavery, and it is full time that the institution which makes such things possible should be blotted out forever. There can be no mercy for the man who is guilty of such atrocity; there can be no sympathy for the community which permits the crime to go unpunished; there can be no charity for the government which protects and nourishes the hydra-headed evil from which spring all such horrors as this.

PROVINCIAL IMPOSTS.

The illegal imposition of duties on imported goods by various provincial assemblies has long been a source of complaint, particularly in the provinces of Pernambuco and Bahia. The imposition of such duties has caused a great inequality in the cost of importing foreign goods, thus destroying the advantages which grow out of uniformity in the costs and facilities of putting them upon the market here, and building up artificial advantages and disadvantages as between neighboring cities of the same country. The results of such a policy are so clearly apparent that it would seem to be impossible for any government, either general or subordinate, to permit it for a moment.

By the terms of the imperial constitution no provincial assembly has a right to levy a tax upon imports, nor to pass any law of taxation which will prejudice the general taxation laws of the empire. The prohibition is explicit and unequivocal. And yet, many of the provincial assemblies have assumed this right, and have levied and collected import duties over and above those of the general government. And furthermore these illegal taxes have been levied and collected in the national custom houses, and by national officials. The tax is levied with the full knowledge and connivance of the general government, and generally forms a part of the regular reports which are published from time to time. There is no effort to disguise, no effort to conceal, no apparent sense that anything illegal and unjust has been done. Complaints have been made again and again, but to no effect; the general government does not see fit to enforce a fundamental law, and the provincial governments are taking every possible advantage of the implied permission.

It would be incorrect to say that these practices grow out of a deliberate purpose on the part of either the general or provincial government to deal unjustly with any class of citizens. The injustice which it works is done unwittingly, and is part and parcel of a false theory of taxation which is held by nearly every nation of the civilized world. Import duties furnish a quick and easy means of raising revenue, and as it is usually levied upon goods in the bulk it becomes imperceptible by the time it reaches the consumer, by whom it is felt not as a tax but as an unexplained increase in the cost of the goods. This failure to associate relative prices with the taxes by which they are often increased, is one of the strong points of the system, as it attaches no responsibility to the government, and, within certain bounds, is sufficiently flexible to meet all requirements. These advantages, however, are invariably abused, and the system which gives so much revenue with so little trouble, is sure to be transformed into a most pernicious, unjust, and burdensome tax. Out of this springs the inequalities and injustice of which men so often complain. Instead of distributing its burdens impartially the government imposes them mainly upon the commercial class, out of

which springs endless disputes and unavoidable antagonism.

The special injustice of which the business men of Pernambuco and Bahia are complaining is the excessive duties which they are compelled to pay through this additional and illegal provincial tax on imports. As they possess no advantages over their competitors in this or other cities in the purchase of their goods, this extra tax adds just so much to their cost—an excess which they must either deduct from their profits or add to their prices. In very many cases an increased price leads to a decreased consumption, and consequently to a decrease in business transactions and a consequent decrease in aggregate profits. When this state of affairs grows out of legislation, it is unjust.

In another sense the increased price of goods, occasioned by this local increase in taxation, especially in those lines which are turned articles of prime necessity, leads to smuggling from neighboring localities where the tax is lower, and to a consequent loss on the part of those merchants who are subject to the higher tax. And it leads, also, to a loss in business in the sales to outside localities where there is no direct importation. It is of these two evils that the importers of Pernambuco are just now complaining. They claim, and justly so, that they are suffering great losses through the excessive provincial import duties of that province, because the merchants of the north who used to purchase their stocks of them, now go to Bahia and other places where the duties are lower. They claim also that the interior localities of their own province are supplied with goods from the bordering provinces of Parahyba and Alagoas. By the operations of this excessive provincial tax on imports they are thus not only robbed of an old trade with the small neighboring provinces, but they are also deprived of a large part of their own provincial trade. The policy which works such results as these can not possibly be just.

It is to be hoped that the government will take these unjust and unequal provincial measures into immediate consideration, in order that commercial men may no longer suffer these unwarranted and unnecessary burdens. The manifest unconstitutionality and illegality of the policy opens the way for interference, and that interference should not be delayed. It should be the aim of the government to place the merchants of Pernambuco on precisely the same footing as those of every other city in the empire.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

Capt. Eads has been paid for creating a thirty foot channel in the South Pass of the Mississippi river, and is now allowed a round compensation of \$25,000 annually for maintaining the same. The New Orleans journals insist that there is such a channel in the river. Pilot McSweeney writes to the *Memphis Avalanche* that there is but twenty-four feet of water in the channel. He says: "I have been running of late from this city to the pass as pilot, and will state the facts. About 500 yards down the South Pass from the head of the passes there is but 24 feet. I sounded myself, and afterwards, while passing, with other first-class pilots, who knew that we were in the channel, and that was the true depth. Vessels passing through the jetty pass to sea drawing from 23 to 25 feet have to be thrown on their beam ends or sides at an angle of twenty-five or thirty degrees, so as to have their keel one or two feet out of the mud, and in that way manage to get out. This listing is done in the city by putting two-thirds more coal on one side than on the other, or more, if necessary; and when the vessel gets to sea she is then righted up by equalizing the coal on both sides. If there were 26 or 27 feet in the channel, this would not have to be done."

Dress goods made from flint glass are now manufactured at Pittsburg, United States. The glass is spun into a very fine thread, and is then woven into fabrics of the most beautiful texture and finish.

THE COFFEE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. 1881.

To the Editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*:

As a contribution to whatever may tend to explain the general situation of the coffee trade, will you allow me space for the following impartial statement for the year 1880 and 1881:

	Europe. Bags.	U. S. Bags.
Imports.....	6,764,000	2,920,000
Deliveries.....	6,418,000	2,960,000
Grand total deliveries.....	9,378,000	

The estimate of the Rio crop for the year 1880-81 is not over 4,100,000 bags, of which not over 3,650,000 bags will be shipped; thus 450,000 bags remain over for next season. The ship ments last year from Rio from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 were as follows:

	Bags.
Europe.....	1,440,140
United States.....	1,833,760
Sundries.....	129,072

Total..... 3,402,972

The Santos crop is estimated at 1,100,000 bags for the year 1880-81, of which 1,000,000 bags will be shipped, leaving 100,000 for next season.

	Bags.
The Rio crop for 1881-82 will be an average one and not over.....	3,000,000
The Santos crop will be a larger one, and is estimated at.....	1,350,000

	Bags.
Total.....	4,350,000
Adding Rio.....	450,000
" Santos.....	550,000

	Bags.
Total.....	4,900,000
Rio crop 1880-81.....	4,100,000
Santos crop 1880-81.....	1,100,000

Adding stock on hand and in interior..... 150,000—5,350,000

Deficit for 1881-82..... 450,000

The Java crop is estimated—Government coffee at..... 651,000

Private plantation..... 150,000

Total..... 801,000

Last year's crop was: Gov't..... 1,250,000

Private..... 309,300—1,568,900

Deficit..... 767,000

The Padang crop is estimated at 122,000 piculs, same as last year. The Macassar and Timor, together, 90,000 piculs, against 136,000 piculs.

The Ceylon crop will be a very small one, about 31,000 tons. Costa Rica, Central America and the West Indies, including St. Domingos and Lagayra, promise to be some less and some more; the two last named promise to be an average.

Excluding the smaller crops, Messrs. F. Huth & Co. of London make the quantity at the disposal of the coffee trade for the year 1881, compared with former years, as follows:

	1881. Bags.	1880. Bags.
Europe.....	4,881,380	5,491,953
United States.....	3,285,168	4,255,733

—and for 1879, 8,630,710 bags.

In the above are included the stocks on Jan. 1, 1881, and for the United States, the Rio and Santos, sundries kind are put down for 1881, 765,000 bags, against 850,000 last year.

The situation is certainly not favorable for lower prices. It is only natural that after a decline of 25 per cent the market should have recovered; but the trade should not rely always on figures of those that have some object in view to mislead the public. The position is different from last year. The severe winter in Europe and this country must have increased the consumption, and the stocks in the interior of both continents are very small. F.

THE BRITISH SHIPOWNERS have been doubled since 1860. The British flag now controls 16 million tons of shipping, against 11 million tons under all other flags. The Brazilian economist who seeks to build up the mercantile navy of Brazil by restrictive navigation laws, will do well to take these figures into consideration.

A NEW mercantile company is being formed at Leipzig, with a capital of £200,000, to encourage an export trade in German manufactures to Central and South America. It is intended to establish agencies at Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and other places. The agents are to be paid solely by commissions on the sales.—*American Exporter*.

A NEW steamship line has been established between Philadelphia, U. S., and Belize, Honduras, and other Central American ports. The only communication heretofore has been by sailing vessels, and a monthly line of steamers from New Orleans. Two steamers were put on the line early in February. The new line will not only serve to convey American manufactures to Central America, but it will materially aid the shipments of coffee to the United States, and encourage its further production in Central America.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Heavy rains are reported throughout the interior of the province of Bahia.

—The February receipts of the Natal custom house, Rio Grande do Norte, were 23,848\$920.

—The Minas provincial assembly has a member answering to the felicitous title of "Barão de Grão Mogol."

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 234,331\$570, and of the provincial treasury 52,989\$265.

—During the half year ending December 31st, 1880, the provincial *recheadoria* of Pará received 1,122,961\$862 from provincial taxes.

—The city council of Santos has made a contract for the buying out of the Praça Andrada into a public garden at a cost of 30,000\$.

—The balances remaining in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of February amounted to 1,689,829\$537, of which 1,404,792\$525 was in cash.

—Late news from the interior of Bahia say that it has rained abundantly in the valley of the São Francisco, and that provisions are accordingly abundant.

—The president of Matto Grosso has opened an extraordinary credit of 25\$000 on his own responsibility for meeting expenses incurred in checking the invasions of Indians.

—The city council of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, has resolved to petition the provincial government for the sum of 10,000\$, the amount expended there in the public reception of the Emperor.

—A Protestant meeting at Pernambuco, on the evening of the 27th ult., was stoned by some patriots who did not believe in that species of religion. To such persons toleration is a beautiful idea, and looks well in the constitution—but it can't be applied to practical affairs, you know!

—The Pará provincial assembly adjourned on the 15th of May. It had been in session thirty days, had enacted five projects of law which were sanctioned, and cost the province 140,000\$. The five projects of law authorized appropriations to the total of 896,000\$ including 200,000\$ to a sugar-manufacturing company.

—Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, is becoming unpleasantly prominent for its murders and lawlessness. A correspondent writing to a Rio Grande paper on the 17th ult., says that assassinations are multiplying, and then relates that a murder had just taken place there in a *venda* and a bloody conflict had occurred at the barracks between some soldiers, in which several received grave wounds.

—On the 31st ult. a triple murder took place near the city of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, by which an Austrian named Francisco Men'l killed a young woman, an invalid Portuguese and a little girl, and attempted to kill the master of the house, a German, in which he was a guest. The purpose of the crime was robbery, a number of stolen articles being found in his possession at the time of his capture.

—The *Fluminense*, of Niterohy, relates that on the 30th ult. a murder occurred on the Santa Rita plantation, district of Sapucaia, under the following circumstances. A slave Benedicto had been whipped because of a dispute with one of the female slaves. This so enraged him that he went directly to the kitchen and killed the slave woman, and then sought to kill his mistress who had ordered the whipping. Failing in this he made his escape.

—The *Correio Uberabaense*, of Uberaba, of the 27th ult., relates that 18 notorious criminals—many of them murderers—broke out of jail at that place on the night of the 24th and made their escape. The Uberaba jail is so notoriously poor and so many criminals have escaped from it, that it seems incredible that it is still used for the incarceration of murderers and other criminals. Possibly the weakness of the jail has something to do with the frequency and audacity of the crimes committed in that Arcadia.

—A telegram dated Washington, March 7, "at night," appeared in the *Diário da Gram Pará* on the 18th ult., to the effect that "all the members of the cabinet having accompanied Mr. Sherman in his retirement, a new ministry has been organized as follows: Blarice, secretary of state; Kirkwood, secretary of the interior; Window, secretary of the treasury; Luicola, secretary of war; Hunt, secretary of marine; Janu's, director-general of the post-offices." The recklessness with which the alphabet is sometimes used is simply astounding.

—The Matto Grosso correspondent of the *Journal* writes, under date of March 4th, that the Indians are still making incursions upon the settlements. A police dispatch of the 18th February reports a raid at Forquilha, in which two men, one woman and seven children were killed. At another place, known as Urubá, an attack on the 19th February resulted in the death of one woman and a child. Another attack at Villa Mendes at about the same time caused the death of a child, and the wounding of a woman and slave.

—The capital of Parahyba contains 513 voters under the new registry.

—The province of Sergipe has liberated 98 slaves through the operation of the emancipation fund.

—The March customs receipts of Sergipe were 69,992\$, and of the provincial *recheadoria* 69,711\$515.

—During the last week of March two persons were murdered near S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The abolition society of Fortaleza, Ceará, held a festival on the 25th ult. and gave letters of freedom to 35 slaves.

—The *comarca* of Fortaleza, Ceará, including the capital, contains 901 competent voters, according to the new registry.

—The seven districts composing the municipality of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, contains about 753 competent voters according to the recent reform registry.

—The postal receipts of the São Paulo post-office in March amounted to a total of 20,222\$450. The issue of money orders amounted to 2,884\$740, and the payments to 3,546\$100.

—Abundant rains have fallen throughout the province of Ceará. Along the line of the Baturité railway they have been very heavy. The rivers are all full, and the outlook for the winter is very promising.

—In view of the difficulties encountered in solving the questions of labor and agriculture, the planters' club of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has resolved to devote all its energies to the acquisition of representatives in the provincial and general assemblies. We have yet to hear of a club which is doing otherwise.

—The agricultural club of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, held a meeting on the 3rd inst., which was largely attended. The subject under discussion was that of prosecuting the vice-president of the province for his interpretation of the new slave tax, by which it was put into force at an earlier date than was intended by the provincial assembly. The club voted in favor of the prosecution. The club also voted in favor of defending the rights of the planter. Nothing was said about the questions of agriculture and labor pure and simple.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The March receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 29,360\$960.

—The surveys of the new railway up the *serra* to Petropolis began on the 4th inst.

—The Campinas tramway lines carried 16,634 passengers during the month of March.

—By decree 7,970, of the 17th January, various concessions for tramways in this city are declared lapsed.

—The S. Paulo tramway company received 100 tons of steel rails on the 8th inst. for relaying its tracks in this city.

—The construction of the railway tunnel under the Hudson river, at New York, is progressing at the rate of 4½ feet per day.

—The railway passenger tax amounted to 2,508\$050 on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway during the month of February.

—The minister of agriculture sent orders to Ceará by telegraph on the 9th inst. for the construction of the Cana branch of the Baturité railway.

—The obstructions on the Dom Pedro II line were finally cleared away on the 6th inst. and communication was resumed on the 7th.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold through immigrant tickets from New York to Chicago on the 8th of February for \$3. The distance by that line is 911 miles.

—The Western railway of Minas received two more locomotives from the Baldwin Works by the last American steamer. They have been named the "Imperador" and "Imperatriz."

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has instructed Dr. Honorio Bicalho to visit and examine the Cantagallo railway line, which has suffered so seriously from the rains of the past season.

—The March receipts of the "Macabé e Campos" railway were 97,675\$880. The passenger traffic amounted to 544 first class, and 1,683 third class. The freight traffic included 2,363 tons of coffee and 114½ tons of sugar.

—The *Monitor Sul Mineiro* says that after surveying about 30 kilometers of the Rio Verde line in Minas it has been concluded that the preliminary surveys of Mr. Hunt cannot be improved, and the road will be located accordingly.

—The Sergipe provincial assembly has passed a representation to the imperial government in favor of an interest guarantee upon a railway from the capital, Aracaju, to the village of São Dias, the concession for which is held by Manoel de Mendonça Guimarães and João Pinto Gonçalves.

—Since the inauguration of tramways in São Paulo (October, 1872), the various lines of that city have carried a total of 3,058,137 passengers. The largest total for any one year was that of 1880, the number of passengers carried being 919,775.

—There are many serious complaints of the bad state of the Cantagallo railway and the lack of suitable freight transportation over it. As this line affords an outlet for an important coffee-producing district these complaints should be attended to at once.

—During 1880 the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, U. S., built 517 new locomotives and repaired 13, besides doing miscellaneous work amounting to \$400,000. The total amount of business for the year looked up to \$5,000,000. The number of locomotives sent to foreign countries during the year was 53. The company now has orders on hand for 574 locomotives, to be delivered in 1881.

—The January and February receipts and expenditures of the Paulista railway company were as follows:

	receipts	expenditures
January...	172,999\$410	62,551\$771
February...	179,644 890	66,215 370
	352,644 300	128,767 141
Net balance.		223,877 159

—The new Brazilian railway law is not favorably commented on by the Rio de Janeiro press. The restrictions are unusually numerous and annoying. Additional surveys, modifications of plans, etc., may be made at the expense of the company or contractors. Telegraph lines belonging to the company may be confiscated at will, and the whole of the thirty-eight articles seem to be rather unnecessarily arbitrary. It is surprising to hear, however, that the minister of agriculture, who is the author of the law, is himself an engineer.—*Engineering News.*

—The Mexican railways which American capital is building are fairly under way. The Mexican Central Company has laid about thirty miles of track from the city of Mexico north, and the graders are at work for about fifteen miles beyond. On the Sonora railway, from Guaymas, about thirty miles are completed, and the rails are going down at the rate of half-a-mile a day. The Mexican National Railway Company (Gen. Palmer's enterprise) has ordered forward a large force of engineers to Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast, for work on the section of the road between that place and Colima, and a large amount of material and supplies, including 4,000 tons of steel rails. Work is also progressing from Laredo south.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Herald*, Buenos Aires, April 1.

—Since the departure of last packet the twelve million hard dollars loan, which has been negotiated by this government with Mr. Rodolfo Helmendorf of this city, as representative of the Comptoir d'Escompte de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and of Mr. Cohen of Anvers, has given occasion to a good deal of criticism as, under the circumstances, it was only natural that it should do, and as it is probable it would have done had the terms been 92, or more, instead of 82 per cent, free of all charges but the printing of the bonds. This being the first loan effected by the new government, that has many enemies in this city, it might only be expected that every step in its negotiation would be watched with a jealous if not with a censorious eye. On the whole, we are of the opinion that the best has been made of circumstances. Possibly, indeed very probably, better terms would have been obtained and the government might have appeared to greater advantage in foreign markets, if it had placed its own loan, but that not being the plan the government had resolved to pursue, and more than all, that not having been done, it were late now to spend time and occupy space in unavailing regrets.

—The Italian industrial exhibition, the inauguration of which we have already referred to, is turning out a very brilliant affair and a grand success. It is daily visited by thousands of persons, and there can be no doubt that the hopes of its projectors will be fully realized.

—Wheat continues coming in slowly, and prices are well sustained. The abundant rain which has fallen throughout the province, may well be regarded as a boon from Heaven, it has refreshed everything, and greatly raised the drooping spirits of our sheep and cattle-farmers, who were beginning to look with dire forebodings for a drought. The weather has also undergone a wonderful change, and instead of the most stifling heat we were oppressed with for the last two or three months we have tasted the luxury of real cold. The very warm weather may now be considered over.

—A project has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, proposing a new system of marking cattle, by which the condition of the hide will be improved, and consequently its value will be greatly increased. It has been submitted to the committee on legislation.

—The receipts of the Central Argentine railway during the month of February were \$1,92,818.47; expenses, \$1,39,024.45; leaving a balance of \$53,794.02.

—The following table, prepared by Messrs. Gaston Sasina & Sons, shows the comparative killings of cattle in the River Plate and Rio Grande slaughter houses during the last four seasons:

To end of Jan.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81
Buenos Aires	150,000	144,000	125,000	13,000
Montevideo..	80,000	41,000	55,000	38,000
Rios.....	196,000	77,000	145,000	31,000
Rio Grande..	194,000	100,000	45,000	24,000
	520,000	362,000	370,000	106,000

In February:				
Buenos Aires	43,000	61,000	44,000	25,000
Montevideo..	27,000	29,000	21,500	42,000
Rios.....	105,500	129,000	123,000	58,000
Rio Grande..	69,000	40,000	87,000	37,000
	245,500	259,000	225,500	162,000

In March:				
Buenos Aires	33,000	27,000	21,000	40,000
Montevideo..	24,000	18,000	23,500	40,000
Rios.....	109,500	81,000	143,000	134,500
Rio Grande..	63,000	83,000	58,000	51,000
	229,500	209,000	245,500	271,500

Turk city of New York possesses 500 miles of water pipe, and consumes 95,000,000 gallons of water daily. The total cost of the water works, including repairs and maintenance, up to September 1880, was \$37,212,995.74, and the total revenue up to the same date amounted to \$36,363,953.81. The cost of the original works up to April 1, 1843, was \$11,452,019. Some of the mains in use are of cast iron 72 inches in diameter.

The *Toronto Globe*, with reference to the workings of the Canadian high tariff, says:—"The Grand Trunk Railway ask for tenders for 181,000 tons of soft coal, the duty on which, at 60 cents a ton, is \$10,860. The Great Western Railway wants about 100,000 tons, the duty on which will be \$6,000. A great part of this coal will be burnt in hauling American produce to market, but the railways would get exactly the same price for that service if they did not have to pay coal tax. Consequently Canadian farmers must pay the tax not only on the coal burnt in getting their own wheat to market, but also on that used in hauling American grain on our roads."

The recent census of the United States develops the fact that the proportion of the foreign to the native population is almost exactly 1 to 6½—a decrease in the ratio of foreigners to natives in the past ten years of 1½ per cent. The proportion between the colored and the white population is substantially the same as between the foreigners and natives, but the ratio of the blacks to the whites in the past ten years has increased nearly two-thirds of one per cent.

This announcement of the completion of the Edison electric light has finally been made. Applications for permission to lay the wires has been made in various cities, the city of Detroit being the first to grant it. The company will contract to furnish power for machinery as well as light. The bamboo fibre for the lamps has been adopted for the present.

In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States, and according to the latest advices the crop of 1880 would bear about the same proportion to the corn crop of the country. The report of the board of agriculture shows that during the past twenty-one years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of the production of their corn, the farmers of this state have realized a net profit of \$1,000,000,000. The average yield per acre during the past season was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times, the average in 1862 being forty. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded but three times—in 1875, 280,000,000; in 1877, 270,000,000, and in 1879, 306,000,000. The profits on wheat have of late years increased the wheat acreage at the expense of the corn. The average price in past years has been greater by some cents than the average for 1880, but the total value of the crop was \$84,000,000—a value which has been exceeded only twice in twenty-one years. The value of the hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,137,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. The value of cattle in 1880 was \$17,026,000; in 1879 it was \$16,751,000.

—The government has resolved to sell the state lands of Cambury, municipality of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro. The lands will be sold in small parcels.

—The minister of agriculture is informed that the Indians of Paraná and Amazonas have recently committed various depredations on the settlements, causing considerable loss to the settlers.

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1881.

The *Club Agrícola* of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, has resolved to take legal proceedings against the vice-president of that province before the supreme tribunal of justice in the matter of the recently-enforced tax on the inter-provincial slave traffic. The tax was provided for in the provincial budget of December 18, 1880, which is to go into effect on the 1st of July next, at the opening of the fiscal year. Soon after the adoption of the budget, however, the vice-president of the province, then charged with the administration of the province, announced that the tax would go into effect in accordance with an old law designating the time to elapse between the publication of a law and its taking effect in various parts of the province. Under this riling the new law went into effect early in the year, to the manifest loss and annoyance of various planters who had undertaken to supply them selves with slaves before the budget could become law. As a natural consequence the premature enforcement of the tax aroused a violent opposition not only in the province, but among the slave-dealers and their friends of this city who hoped to profit by the delay in carrying the law into effect. The arrival of slaves in Minas by way of the overland routes and the continued arrivals of slaves in this city long after the taking effect of the prohibitory tax in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, is ample proof of the purpose to dispose of them in the province of Minas Geraes before the budget law could go into force. Whether the Minas vice-president was legally justified in his course is a question for judicial decision, but in an economic sense it is fully and amply justified. It is clear that the members of the Minas provincial assembly did not fully appreciate the course which they had taken, nor the consequences which that course had involved. In the light of subsequent events the acting president of the province found it necessary to take more decided measures than had been provided by the budget, and so he seems to have stained a point in order to bring the tax under the provisions of an old law, by which it could be carried into effect at an early date. The province of Rio de Janeiro had already provided for an early prohibition upon the traffic, and soon after the province of São Paulo passed a similar law, to go into effect at once. By these measures two of the three great slave-holding provinces decided against the increase of their slave populations by purchase, thus leaving Minas Geraes to bear the burden of the northern slave traffic. The acting president of that province evidently saw the danger, and the ultimate effects of being the largest and last slave-holding province of the empire. If he went beyond the strict letter of the law in providing against this danger,

certainly the wisdom of his course and the benefits to accrue from it should protect him against all future criticism and malicious prosecution. His foresight has saved the province of Minas Geraes from an inundation of slaves and an ultimate, irremediable loss; his courage led him to use the only available means to avert the evil and guard against the loss. Just men will give all honor to the man and his courageous act, and Brazilian history will contain no brighter page than that which records his name and the work which he has accomplished.

In a recent issue we called attention to the unfavorable outlook for the production of coffee in Brazil, owing to the growing competition of other countries and to the existing conditions of labor and agriculture here. The conclusions were that certain other American states, especially those of Central America, were rapidly increasing their product and promised not only to deprive Brazil of a good part of her coffee trade, but even to dispute her supremacy in the coffee markets of the world. These conclusions were based upon statistical data which showed that Brazil had fallen behind the average increase in production, while Central America had exceeded the increase by more than thirteen fold. At the same time we called attention to the growing importance of Mexico as a coffee producer, and to the rapid progress now making in developing her resources and improving her facilities of communication with outside countries. Notwithstanding the importance of this question to Brazilian agriculture and to the future prosperity of the nation, it has been ignored by the press of this city, and scouted alike by the planters and the business men of the province. Without discussing the statistics, the rapid growth of production in Central America and Venezuela, the decline of sales of the Brazilian product in the United States, and the significant changes in the industrial life of Mexico, many of our Brazilian friends have met the issue with the simple, self-satisfied rejoinder, that "the world must come to Brazil for its coffee." There is no sense of danger, no admission of retarded growth, no promise of improvement in the future. The rising and setting of the sun bounds their economic world; the lessons of yesterday have been already forgotten for their sun has set, and the promises of to-morrow are not taken into consideration for their sun has not yet risen. It is nothing less than blind infatuation—an infatuation full of danger and evil omens for the future. In strong contrast to this apathy and self-satisfaction, is the active interest taken in the subject in São Paulo. The planters of that province are awake to the danger, and they are discussing the ways and means of meeting it. The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, and the *Correio Paulistano* and *Provincia*, of São Paulo, have all reproduced our discussion of the subject, and have taken up the question with a full appreciation of its importance. Everywhere throughout the province the planters are discussing this growing rivalry of the Central American states. They are considering the causes of Brazil's decline, and the means by which that loss of position may be recovered. Whatever the planters of Rio and Minas may think or do, those of São Paulo propose to meet the emergency frankly—and out of that spirit will come the remedy, if it ever does come. And while our Paulista friends are discussing the surprising growth of Central America as a coffee producer, we trust that they will not forget the inevitable competition which will come from Mexico. American capitalists have already invested over \$60,000,000 in Mexican railways, mines and plantations; they have filled the country with American engineers, business men and

agriculturists; they are pushing forward their railway lines to connect the two countries, with marvelous rapidity; they are extending and improving telegraphic and steamship communication between the two countries; and they are introducing American methods and enterprise into every industry. In this industrial revolution in Mexico, there is much that is of vital interest to Brazil. It should not be overlooked that Mexico produces a superior quality of coffee, and that a large number of Americans are buying plantations with the purpose of cultivating it in accordance with the most approved methods. That means improved cultivation, care, harvesting, curing and marketing. It means the use of the best machinery, the employment of the best labor, and the acquirement of every facility for quick and cheap transportation. When it is considered that the new railway system will be complete within about two years, and that it will then be possible to send coffee from central Mexico to New Orleans in three or four days and to New York in some seven or eight days, the importance of this new competitor will be at once appreciated. It is sheer folly to overlook or ignore these things, and our Paulista friends are deserving of great credit in thus taking the matter into a prompt consideration. The measures which they should now discuss are improved cultivation, curing, and cheap transportation. They must reduce the cost of production and improve the product.

THERE are a few men in this city, and in this empire, who are convinced that the lottery is an unmitigated evil, and that it should be suppressed incontinently. There are others who are equally convinced of the evil, but who are indifferent as to its suppression. These men have upon occasion said many unkind things of the lottery; and have denounced it as a species of gambling and as a source of vice and improvidence. These individuals, in their well-meaning crusade against a great and beneficent institution from which the government draws so large an income, have seen nothing but its apparent evils, its disappointments to the sanguine, its drain upon the poor man's purse, the mental, and sometimes physical, intoxication of those upon whom its favors have been bestowed. They have overlooked the income which it affords to the national treasury and the fat positions which it gives to many needy, but worthy, officials; they have overlooked the many municipal treasuries which are replenished through its aid, and the many aldermanic hearts which are accordingly filled with joy and satisfaction; they have overlooked the many churches which have been built and repaired through its bounty in order that God may be glorified and the priest be comfortably housed and fed; they have overlooked the many hospitals which have sprung up through the whole length and breadth of the land so that there may be occupation and shelter for the hundreds of devoted "brothers" and "sisters," and healing for the scores of faithful followers; and, in fine, they have overlooked the public gardens which it has created for our diversion, the public works which it has carried through for our convenience and comfort, the schools which it has established for the cultivation and development of our minds, and the cemeteries which it has walled in for our final rest. All these good and useful things are largely dependent upon the beneficent offices of the lottery. No burdensome taxes are levied upon us for whitewashing a church or carrying a stucco cherubim for its embellishment; no assessment is made for building the walls and catacombs within which we are to be finally enclosed; no budget, either of state or municipality, includes the sums needed to erect a hospital for our few

ills and our many benefactors;—all these necessities of life, all these adjuncts of our civilization are met and provided for in the one, simple, legislative enactment: "Three lotteries are hereby conceded to—*for—*" etc. And there's the end of it—as far as we are concerned! Of those whose duty it is to market the lottery and gather in its proceeds, and of those whose privilege it is to spend the money, we ask no questions. Everything is just as it should be. No checks and balances are introduced to feed our suspicions; no fiscalization is enforced to dwarf and blacken that perfect faith which is the outgrowth of so beneficent an institution. That stucco cherubim may be hollow, and freckled, and disfigured with a pug nose; that wall may be built of rotten stone and mud; that hospital may have cost ten times what it should and its strong room may be stocked with the choicest of wines and liquors for the private refectory of those whose public life is spent in humility, and charity, and self-denial;—but in the eyes of the people, that great multitude of patient, trusting souls, all these are sanctified by the holy presence of charity, created and supported by the beneficent hand of the lottery—the gift of an invisible benefactor in whom there should be the most perfect trust and confidence. In confirmation of this charitable impulse we have but to note the recent act of Mr. Manuel Pereira, Jr., that young Portuguese clerk of Pelotas, who has just received 458,000\$ from the Ypiranga lottery of São Paulo. Under the inspiration of that great mine of goodness, with infinite good-will toward all the world in his heart, and with 450,000\$ in his pocket which had cost him just 7\$ and his traveling expenses to São Paulo, this fortunate young man bestows it all upon a hospital and a Portuguese benevolent society, excepting the bagatelle of 349,000\$ which he has reserved for his own frugal needs. The providence of this thoughtful youth is as praiseworthy as his charity—and his modesty exceeds them all. He bestows the gifts without ostentation, and he seeks no publicity. The little savings of no less than one hundred men, aside from the charitable commissions bestowed upon the ticket brokers, are here conferred upon two benevolent institutions—while the savings of only 44,900 persons are retained. Let the revilings of the unbeliever be hushed! Like slavery, the lottery is a corner-stone; and above it towers a marvelous superstructure of morality, religion and charity, such as the world has never before produced! Let us have charity!

THE SUGAR TRADE OF 1880.

We give below a summary of the annual sugar trade review published by the *Shipping List*. Taking the United States as a whole, the imports of sugar show a decided increase, being in 1879 682,043 tons, against 746,969 tons in 1880—an increase of 74,926 tons. Of this 573,114 tons were received at New York, against 505,635 in 1879—an increase of 67,479. Thus it will be seen that very nearly the entire increase was at this port. At Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia the imports show a falling off. The *Shipping List* says: "In comparing the imports of this year with last a falling off will be noticed in the receipts from Cuba, Porto Rico, Barbados, Martinique and Gaudaloupe, while there has been an increase from Demerara, British and other West Indies, Brazil, Manila and China. The largest and most notable increase is that from Brazil, about 50,000 tons, Manila over 18,000 tons, and China over 11,000 tons. The large increase in the crop of Brazil will account for the enlarged supply received from that country, and the increase from China and the Philippine Islands has undoubtedly been the result of the profitable prices which have been obtained in this market as compared with other consuming countries. The increased importation of Demerara sugar is significant in view of the action of the government in persistently following up the discoloration hobbies of government employees. The

prosecutions inaugurated by the Treasury Department have thus far ended adversely to the government, and the commission of investigation sent thither during the current year resulted in a fiasco. It is to be hoped that reputable merchants engaged in carrying on an important branch of our foreign commerce will no longer be harassed to carry out the unwarrantable theories of self-interested government officials.

The consumption of sugar during the year just past was remarkable as being the greatest in the history of the trade. The following table shows the consumption of cane sugar in the United States for a series of ten years past:

	Foreign	Foreign and domestic
1880	730,519	819,341
1879	631,174	743,174
1878	613,896	684,896
1877	577,194	666,194
1876	581,369	658,369
1875	621,852	685,352
1874	661,869	710,369
1873	592,725	652,025
1872	507,573	637,373
1871	553,714	633,314

"The increased consumption," says the *Shipping List*, "is the result, principally, of the general prosperity of the country, but a considerable proportion must likewise be credited to increased population. In the first instance the farmers and laboring classes have been in a much better position to supply themselves with the staple articles of food than for many years past, because of a more general distribution of the increased wealth of the country; and, with regard to the second point, the increase in population from immigration alone has been something unprecedented in the statistical annals of the nation. Furthermore, an abundant fruit crop always materially increases the consumption of this staple, and the yield of fruit during the past season throughout the land has been something phenomenal, which undoubtedly forms no inconsiderable portion of the larger demand experienced."

The demand was maintained so steadily throughout the entire year that at no time were stocks excessive, and prices have been very steadily maintained throughout. The aggregate consumption of raw sugar for the year will be seen by reference to the following table:

	1880 ..	1879 ..
Cane sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic, is	819,341	743,174
In the states and territories of the Pacific	34,851	32,022
Of sugar made from molasses ..	49,617	44,900
Of maple sugar	10,000	10,000
Of domestic beetroot, sorgho, &c ..	2,300	1,800
Total tons	907,109	831,896

Increase in 1880, tons

94 per cent.
Taking the consumption of raw sugars for 1880—907,109—from the available supply, as stated above 985,131 tons, we have a surplus of 78,022 tons. From this, however, must be taken the exports of sugar, amounting to 11,787 tons, leaving available supply on January 1, 1881, 66,235 tons.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Royal Mail packet *Guadiana* left Pernambuco for this port on the 13th inst.

—The American packet *Colombia* left New York for Brazilian ports on the 5th inst.

—For the present year there are 412 cadets in the Military School of this city, of which 134 are officers and 281 privates.

—The sale of postage stamps in the postoffice of this city during the three months ending the 31st ult. amounted to 100,698, against 32,089 for the same period of last year.

—The minister of agriculture has commissioned Prof. Orville A. Derby, geologist of the Museu Nacional, to make an examination of the Abrolhos islands with reference to the existence there of guano deposits.

—That shipload of goods for the permanent American exhibition has not yet arrived; we have not even been informed by cable that it has sailed. And in the same connection we may say that the Emperor has not yet moved out of his palace, in order to make way for the exhibition.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the minister of finance to recover the amount paid to a Valença slave-holder for a slave, Germano, who ran away some 12 years ago. Both the president of the province and the council of state have decided the inclusion of this slave in the list to be illegal, but as the decisions were not rendered until a late day, the once-owner of Germano has squandered the matter with the local authorities and has received the money.

—It is announced that the Gran French tyric company embarked at New York for this city on the 5th inst.

—James Philip Harris-Gastrell, Esq., H. B. M.'s secretary of legation to this "empire," returned to this city from England in the Pacific Mail packet *Iberia*, which arrived on the 12th inst.

A privilege has been granted to Bernardino Salomone for exploring minerals along the Rio Palmetta, Sapucahy, province of Minas Geraes.

—The Western and Brazilian cable between this port and Bahia is again broken. The cable steamer is now on her way from the River Plate to this port, and will be able to effect repairs in about fifteen days.

—Mr. John Hepner, of Reading, Pa., has become one of the famous men of the day. His name has now appeared in nearly every newspaper in Brazil. His title 13 distinction lies in the fact that he has been married three times and is the father of 41 children.

—Decree 8,553, of the 24th ult., concedes an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. upon a capital of 1,500,000\$, to Anfriso Filho and Theodoro Christiansen for the establishment of three central sugar mills in the province of Pernambuco. The localities designated are Cabo, Gamelleira and Agua Preta.

—As a master mason in the employ of the Pedregulho contractor was walking about the reservoir on the 2nd inst. he discovered, as he says, a new crack, near the northeast angle, which had been freshly cemented within and without. He mentioned the circumstance to some of his comrades about the place. Soon after, the government engineer arrived and learned of the *explosão*, when he at once inquired who discovered the crack. The result was the discharge of those who worked near the crack, and a requisition upon the contractor for the discharge of the master mason. The latter says that there are five other cracks in the eastern gallery, to which the public is not admitted.

—By imperial decrees of the 16th ult., the concessions to 17 *engenhas* centres, for the manufacture of sugar, in various parts of the empire were declared lapsed because of failure to organize the companies within the specified time. The interest guarantee on the capital of these projected companies was 7 per cent. per annum. The location, grantees and proposed capital of these lapsed enterprises are as follows: Agua Preta, Pernambuco, Keller & Co., 500,000\$; Nazareth, Bahia, Marinho & Co., 500,000\$; Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, Ribeiro *et al.*, 300,000\$; Mata de S. João, Bahia, Barão de Camassari, 700,000\$; Rincuelo, Sergipe, Barreto *et al.*, 500,000\$; Parangaba, Paraíba, Vasconcellos, 500,000\$; Santo Antonio, Bahia, Pereira *et al.*, 700,000\$; Divina Pastora, Sergipe, Barão de Aracaju *et al.*, 700,000\$; Cabo, Pernambuco, Comte de Campo Alegre *et al.*, 1,000,000\$; Campos, Rio de Janeiro, Miranda e Silva, 700,000\$; Santo Antonio, Bahia, Serginim *et al.*, 600,000\$; Meirim, Maranhão, Benedito *et al.*, 700,000\$; Cachoira, Bahia, M. P. Novais, 600,000\$; Bahia (Pirajá), Bahia, Sergio *et al.*, 700,000\$; Capivari, Bahia, Travassos *et al.*, 600,000\$; Morretes, Paraná, J. C. de Oliveira, 100,000\$; Vassouras, Rio de Janeiro, Azevedo Castro *et al.*, 500,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

		<i>April 13th, 1881</i>
Par value of the Brazilian mill reit (1\$000), gold	do	27 d.
do do do do do do in U. S.	do	27 1/2
do do do do do do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg.	do	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	do	1887
do do do do do do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold....	do	88889
<hr/>		
Bank rate of exchange on London to day.....		23 1/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mill reit (paper)....	do	787 m. gold.
do do do do do do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg.	do	42.50 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian current (paper).....	do	28 3/4
Value of £1 sterling		\$12.204

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day

Present value of the Brazilian mill reit (paper) 787 re. gold.

do do do do do in U. S. 42.50 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per \$1.00) in Brazilian currency (paper)

Value of £1 sterling " "

EXCHANGE.

April 5.—The rates of the banks remained at 21 1/2 on London, 445 and 446 on Paris, and 554 on Hamburg. In the afternoon, however, the market became firmer and bank paper on London was obtainable at 21 1/2. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2—1/2 on London and 439 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 cash.

April 6.—The Banco Commercial raised its rates to 21 1/2 on London and 444 on Paris whereas the other banks maintained previous rates and the New London and Brazilian Bank offered the rate of 21 1/2 on New York. Private paper on London was passed at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 cash.

April 7.—The Banco Commercial maintained the rates at 21 1/2 on London and 444 on Paris and the other banks their former rates. On Hamburg some bank paper was passed at 553. Limited transactions in private paper at 21 1/2—1/2 on London and 438—442 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 cash.

April 8.—The market to-day continued firm but inactive, without alteration in the rates of the banks. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 on London and 437 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 cash.

April 9.—To-day all the banks drew at 21 1/2 on London, 444 on Paris and 550 on Hamburg, and private paper was passed at 21 1/2—1/2 on London. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 and 11\$370 cash.

April 11.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks, remain at 21 1/2 on London, 444 on Paris, 550 on Hamburg and 21 1/2 on New York. Small business in private paper on London at 21 1/2—1/2 and on France at 438. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 cash.

April 12.—The market was quiet and inactive. The banks maintained yesterday's rates until 9 p. m., where they withdrew. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2—1/2 on London and 438—443 on Paris. Sovereigns 11\$350 sellers. 11\$310 buyers.

April 13.—The banks reduced their rates to-day to 21 1/2 on London, 445—446 on Paris, 554 on Hamburg and 21 1/2 on New York. The transactions in private paper were insignificant at 21 1/2—1/2 on London and 442—443 on France. Sovereigns 11\$340 sellers, 11\$310 buyers.

—A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Dinham & Co. was held in Manchester on the 18th ult., to receive "in report on the present position of affairs and the recent proposals for their settlement."

—The March returns of the custom-house at this port shows the total receipts to be 3,633,132\$803 as follows:

Imports	2,709,628,750
Despacho marítimo	13,039,258
Exports	905,279,878
Interior taxes	2,674,440
Other sources	2,487,483
Total	3,633,132,803
Deposits	24,649,249
Restituições	34,804,985
Internal revenue receipts	705,881,200

—The report of the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, for the year ended September 30 states that the gross earnings were £113,013, or no increase of £18,190. The whole of this increase, in fact rather more, was swallowed up in increased maintenance and administrative charges, the advance in the former case being attributed to the fact that two ships had to be employed to bring the system into good working order, while it was necessary, to bring the *Araxá* home for repair and with a view to the return with more cable. After providing the interest on the A, B, and C debentures, and setting aside £10,301 as rebate on the previous issue of the last named, besides £3,667 on renewal account brought from 1879, there remains a balance of £2,252 to be carried forward.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 4.	
128 Six per cent. apolices	1,055\$000
3 do do of 200\$	1,045,000
26 Banco do Brazil (1000 sale)	279,000
20 do Industrial	720,000
20 do Rural	210,000
50 Navegação Brasileira	197,000
41 Caris Villa Isabel	187,000
150 do Urbanos (100 outside sale)	243,000
113 Leopoldina R. R.	280,000
93 Architectonica	90,000
66 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (40)	93 3/4
50 Carangola R. R. debent. (1000 sale)	25,000
100 Deas D. Pedro II (1000 sale)	83,000
— Sorocabana debent. of 100 (mts. sale)	63 1/2

April 5.	
13 Six per cent. apolices	1,053,000
71 do do	1,045,000
26,600 Provincial apolices of 200\$	95 3/4
25 Banco do Brazil	277,000
25 do do Brazil (1000 sale)	279,000
20 Banco do Commercio	260,000
20 do Industrial (1000 sale)	221,000
20 Navegação Brasileira	197,000
200 Caris S. Christovão	335,000
6 Machê e Campos	60,000
13 do do	75 3/4
50 Caris Villa Isabel	187,000

April 6.	
6 Six per cent. apolices	1,054\$000
5 do do	1,055,000
1 do do (1000 sale)	1,052,000
15 National Loan 1868	1,175,000
183 Banco do Commercio	207,000
10 Seguros Integridade	60,000
100 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (100)	93 3/4
33 do do do	93 3/4
30 Engenho Central de Quissimá (1000 sale)	201,000
10,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	91 3/4

April 7.	
86 Six per cent. apolices (7 1/2 mts. sale)	1,053,000
12,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	96 3/4
200 Banco do Brazil	280,000
216 do do Commercio	208,000
30 do do Commercio	242,000
25 Seguros Integridade	60,000
200 Petropolis R. R.	215,000
9 do do (outside sale)	220,000
40 União Mineira	130,000
14 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	63 3/4
125 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	90 3/4
250 Navegação Brasileira (1000 sale)	197,000
20 Quissimá obligations	200,000
10 Associação Commercial do	5,000
— S. Paulo e Rio sub. do	17,000

April 8.	
11 Six per cent. apolices	1,053,000
4 do do	1,054,000
1,400\$ do do small amounts	1,040,000
5 Provincial apolices of 200\$	96 3/4
50 National Loan 1868	1,163,000
637 Banco do Brazil	280,000
21 do do Rural	259,000
97 Banco do Commercio (1000 sale)	209,000
10 Navegação Brasileira	197,000

April 9.	
42 Banco Commercial	250,000
32 Seguros Integridade	60,000
8 do do	58,000
33 Associação Commercial	3,000
50 Quissimá obligations	200,000
80 Banco Predial hypoth. notes	80 3/4

April 11.	
1,500\$ National Loan 1868	1,165,000
90 Caris Urbanos	240,000
6 Banco Rural	250,000
24 Banco Industrial (outside sale)	292,000
13 Banco do Brazil	281,000
34 Carangola Fluviatiles	215,000
24 Associação Commercial	3,000
41 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (100)	90 3/4
100 Banco Predial, hypoth. notes	80 3/4

April 12.	
11 Six per cent. apolices (8 mts. sale)	1,055,000
13 do do	1,054,000
500 Banco Industrial	273,000
20 do do Rural	208,000
50 Banco do Commercio	208,000
50 Transportes Maritimos	113,000
74 Leopoldina R.R.	285,000
50 Navegação Nacional	200,000
50 Caris Urbanos for 18th inst.	239,000
50 Sorocabana debentures (of 100\$)	65 3/4

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on March 31st, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in cash	Cash	Proportion
	of total	liabilities	per cent.
Banco do Brazil	33,081	5,334	22 1/2
Banco Rural	19,727	2,935	15 1/2
Banco Industrial	4,131	892	21 5/8
Banco do Commercio	1,201	221	18 3/8
Banco Commercial	5,773	2,976	51 3/4
English Bank	5,628	181	3 1/2
New London & Brazilian Bank	2,397	193	24 5/8
Total	65,401	13,598	20 9/16

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31, 1881.

ASSETS	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted	18,310,000\$000
National Treasury bills	3,473,738,924
Bills with two resident endorser	3,035,592,711
Bills with one resident endorser besides others	
Bills account by correspondents:	
By commercial documents	470,000,000
By Government bonds and shares	512,381,000
Securities in liquidation	4,348,825,814
Sundries, balances of various accounts	4,444,555,029
Bills receivable	1,077,469,609
National Treasury account current	11,077,836,396
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account	25,430,123,925
Supplemental loan	2,919,123,341
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans	11,213,119,904
Loans to Provincial governments	696,108,400
Real Estate	9,826,608,693
Government Bonds:	
General, 6 1/2% interest, of nominal value 5,775,000\$000	5,675,807,980
Debt, National loan of 1879, nominal value 18,164,000\$000	18,164,000,000
Debt, National loan of 1868, nominal value 9,940,000\$000	14,561,134,470
5% debenture bonds of Sorocabana	1,627,000,000
5% debenture bonds of Sorocabana	1,627,000,000
10,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation Co.	1,485,000,000
3,300 deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de Quissimá company	4,465,501,000
165 preferred shares of the Machê e Campos company	41,200,000
Cash	7,131,188,479
São Paulo Branch:	
Capital account	800,000,000
Account notes in circulation	1,056,000,000
Amount current	1,079,919,985
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates	27,992,446,930
City, at long dates	5,910,679,104
City, at long dates	1,451,555,614
City, at short	347,954,080
Accounts in liquidation	334,551,400
Cash account:	
In cash	382,375,833
Hypothecary notes	272,000,000
LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares of R. 200\$000	3,300,000,000
Reserve fund	3,919,035,777
New reserve fund	4,333,173,478
Special	
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank	29,959,400,000
" " Branch Banks	98,000,000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	31,885,175,209
Accounts current	33,001,484,859
Sundries, balances of various accounts	2,968,971,134
Bills payable	130,770,500
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends	211,268,810
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department	25,430,123,925
Supplemental loan	2,919,123,341
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,947,000,000
Accounts current	174,007,720
Total	164,992,739,801

April 7.	
86 Six per cent. apolices (7 1/2 mts. sale)	1,053,000
12,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$	96 3/4
200 Banco do Brazil	280,000
216 do do Commercio	208,000
30 do do Commercio	242,000
25 Seguros Integridade	60,000
200 Petropolis R. R.	215,000
9 do do (outside sale)	220,000
40 União Mineira	130,000
14 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	63 3/4
125 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	90 3/4
250 Navegação Brasileira (1000 sale)	197,000
20 Quissimá obligations	200,000
10 Associação Commercial do	5,000
— S. Paulo e Rio sub. do	17,000

April 8.	
11 Six per cent. apolices	1,053,000
4 do do	1,054,000
1,400\$ do do small amounts	1,040

49,210 bags for United States
34,000 " " Europe
4,660 " " Cape of Good Hope
4,970 " " Elsewhere.

Total... 99,260 bags.

The clearances since the same date have been:

United States:

April 1 New Orleans Br str *Nazareth*..... 20,854
11 New York Am str *City of Rio de Janeiro*..... 26,274
11 Baltimore, Am bk *New Light*..... 6,000

Europe:

April 3 Lisbon f. o., Russ bg *Cigania*..... 3,500
5 Gibraltar f. o., Norlh *Harvard*..... 4,000
8 Southampton, Ant. Br str *Dalton*..... 5,100
8 Southampton, Havre, "..... 5,555
9 Hamburg, Gr str *Rio*..... 10,889
9 Hamburg, Antw., Gr sm *Berlin*..... 16,387
9 Lisbon f. o., Gr lug *Phillip W'gang*..... 4,000
11 Liverpool, Br str *Galicia*..... 3,000
12 Marseilles, Dutch bk *Suez*..... 4,000
12 do and Genoa, It str *L'Italia*..... 4,000

Elsewhere:

April 7 Cape of Good Hope, Dam bk *Johann B'n*..... 4,000
3 River Plate, Braz. str *Calderon*..... 130
9 do " " *Rio Grande*..... 300

Receipts averaged 3,270 bags per day during the first 6 days of the month, but since the 7th instant, when railroad communication was re-established, the daily average has been 16,342 bags, making an average since the 1st instant of 8,305 bags per day.

against 3,167 " " in same period of April 1880

" 9,405 " " " 1879

" 4,191 " " " 1878

" 7,617 " " " 1877

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed..... Nominal
Superior..... \$2800—\$3400
Good first..... \$2750—\$2850
Regular first..... \$2400—\$2500
Ordinary first..... \$2350—\$2450
Good second..... \$2150—\$2250
Ordinary second..... \$2050—\$2150

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.
Prime United States..... 5.400 556 12.05 cts.
Good..... 4.850 506 10.97 " "
Fair to good..... 4.650 499 " "
Fair..... 4.550 492 10.38 " "
Good Channel..... 4.150 447 9.58 " "
Fair..... 3.900 411 9.08 " "
Low..... 3.200 356 7.67 " "

(f. o. l. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 % sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 215,000 bags.

Pine.—The arrivals since the 4th instant have been:

4,008 barrels per *Cagle* from Richmond.

3,735 " " *Northern Star* from Baltimore.

60 " " *Lassell* from Liverpool.

5,801 " " *City of Rio* from New York.

4,500 " " *Grey Eagle* from Baltimore.

18,132 barrels.

The sales since the same date amount to about the same quantity, leaving the stock unchanged at about 15,000 barrels.

We quote:

Gallego 22500—22 500
Haxal 22 500—23 000
Dunlop 22 500—23 000
McCance 21 500—22 000
Baltimore 19 000—22 000
St. Louis 20 500—22 500
Chili 17 000—18 000
River Plate 19 000—20 000

Market steady.

Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 260,068 feet per *Aquit*.

Black Pine.—From Wilmington which have been sold on private terms.

The market continues very firm at 35000—40000 per dozen.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals, market very firm at 125—125 per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 34000—35000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Market very firm. We quote 24500—25000 according to quality.

Kerosene.—The arrivals consist of 4,700 cases per *Levanth*, from New York. The market remains quiet at 7500—7800 per case for Devo's Brilliant.

Lard.—The market continues firm at 435—440 cts per lb. George

435—435 " " " New York

435—435 " " " " "

arrivals 150 kgs per *Castle Key*, from New York.

Resin.—Remains unchanged at 7500—8000 per barrel.

No arrivals.

Turpentine.—Continues firm and prices have advanced to 580—600 cts per kilo.

No arrivals.

Beer.—Quotations:

Beas (Hiers & Bell) 7500—7800

" Canton 5 000—5 400

" Guinness Stout 7 200—7 300

" American 5 000—5 300

" German sundry brands 5 000—7 000

Cement.—There is no alteration in the market. We quote:

English 6500—7500

German 6 000—6 500

Boulogne 7 200—8 000

arrivals 12,500 barrels per *Castle Key*, from London.

Coffin.—The arrivals consist of 1871 tons per *Oletha* & *Cinco* from Jersey.

Retail prices are 18500—20000 for cases and 25000—25500 per tub.

Hay.—The arrivals have been

1,001 bales per *Edith* from Campania

503 " " *Isabella* from Rosario

433 " " *Wally* from do

We quote 30 cts per kilo.

Brax.—The market continues firm at 2500—2600 per bag

arrivals 570 bags per *Molly* from Rosario.

Coal.—The arrivals since the 1st instant have been:

1,781 tons per *Atta* from Liverpool

1,147 " " *Sunamir* from Greenock

798 " " *Frederick* from Cardiff

2,805 " " *County of Huntingdon* from Cardiff

656 " " *Southern* " " "

554 " " *Rapide* " " New Castle

arrivals 150 tons per *Atta* from Liverpool

Holders of cargoes ask 25000—30000 per ton.

PORT OF SANTOS.

April 9th, 1881.

Coffee.—After our last report on the 2nd instant the market remained quiet until during the last few days when more actively set in. The sales during the week amount to 22,638 bags, the great part of which is for the United States. The prices paid were on the basis of \$4500—\$4600 per 100 kilos for superiors.

Receipts in March averaged 3,665 bags per day and since the 1st instant the daily average has been 4,002 bags. Stock today is estimated 120,000 bags.

The clearances have been:

April 6 Br str *Tamar*, Antw., Southampton..... 3,168
6 Gr str *Berlin*, Antw., Hamburg..... 5,561
6 " " *Rio*, Hamburg..... 1,864
9 Br bg *Arché*, Lisbon f. o..... 4,056

Loading:

Fr bk *Daydream*, Gibraltar f. o., 3,300

Br str *Nazareth*, New Orleans.....

Expected to load:

April 10 Fr str *Laurens*, Havre, Antw.....
10 Br str *Lassell*, New York.....
10 Big str *Tycho*, Brazil, London, Antw.....
10 Gr str *Bahia*, Hamburg.....
10 Br str *Mahlo*, London, Antwerp.....

Shipments of coffee in March 1881.

6 Gr str *Habesaltem*, Antwerp, Hamb'g, Bremen..... 9,900
9 Br str *Thales*, Antw., London, Lpool..... 2,406
9 Gr str *Argentina*, Hamburg..... 5,842
9 Br str *Nova*, Southampton..... 1,905
10 Fr str *Flori IV*, Havre, Antw., Bord'x..... 4,033
13 Br str *Herschel*, New York..... 4,578
13 Gr str *Sakharah*, Hamburg..... 5,802
19 Br str *Colina*, Havre, Antw., Hamburg..... 16,689
19 Fr str *Villa de Santos*, Havre..... 3,760
23 Br str *Mondex*, Southampton, Antwerp..... 10,919
23 Gr str *Hainburg*, Hamburg..... 4,500
28 Br str *Hammond*, New York..... 10,074
31 Gr str *Montevideo*, Hamburg..... 6,531

85,355

River Plate and coastwise..... 1,202

Total..... 85,737

The custom house returns for March were as follows:

From imports..... 254,805,167
Despatch maritime..... 1,624 800
From exports..... 201,247 993
Interior taxes..... 12,200 265
Extraordinary..... 955 806
Deposits..... 1,294 742
Ransapication fund..... 204 000

Total..... 468,339 788

Total, March, 1880..... 415,639 102

Internal revenue..... 105,470,706

PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

April 1st, 1881.

Quotations: Salted cow hides..... 155 rs. per lb.
Salted cow hides..... 155 " "
Heavy dry hides..... 780—820 rs. per kilo
Light do..... 780—820 " "
Kips do..... 780—820 " "
Hair, mixed..... 840 " "
Hair in pipes..... 5500 p. 15 kilos
do in barrels..... 6500 " "
Calf..... 250 per ton
Salt, Cadiz..... 8000 rs. per 40 lbs
Cape Verde..... 750 " "
Flour, Trieste..... 238—248 p. barrel
Haxall..... 238—248 " "
Chilina..... 200 per bag

Exchange: London..... bank, 90 d/s 21 1/2

do..... private " 21 1/2

Park..... bank " 450

Hamburg..... " " 530

Rio de Jan..... " 3 1/2 %

Bahia..... " 4 %

Pernambuco..... " 1 1/2 %

Sovereigns..... 11 1/2 %

Imports in March:

Flour..... 7,300 bags per *Glenbegu*, from Talenhusno

775 " *Bethel*, from New York

8,700 " *Johanna Maria*, from Valparaiso.

Salt..... 94,940 alqueires from Cadiz, etc.

Sugar..... 4,799 barrels and 8,330 cases per sundry vessels from Pernambuco and Bahia.

Peru..... 21 tons from Liverpool

do..... 205 " Swansea

do..... 200 " Bahia

Total 617 tons.

Shipment of hides from January 1st to March 31st.

Salted hides.

Europe U. States Europe U. States Total.

1881 49,372 — 54,844 123,644 227,840

1880 93,322 1,816 12,209 125,107 245,474

1879 130,705 9,307 49,408 190,797 291,227

1878 136,029 8,279 58,822 203,650 285,103

1877 175,242 1,603 386 177,400 255,633

1876 112,764 — 82,973 28,737 285,612

Vessels loading at Rio Grande.

Channel f. o. — *Lorena*..... salted hides..... 426

Do *Brothers*..... " " "

Do *Isabella Helen*..... " " "

Do *Emulator*..... " " "

Do *Annie Harris*..... " " "

Do *May Flower*..... " " "

Do *Argo*..... " " "

Do *Zodiak*..... " " "

Do *Wopke*..... " " "

Do *Thor*..... " " "

Do *Mary Richmond*..... " " "

Do *Maria*..... " " "

Do *Kinnaird*..... " " "

Do *Enil*..... " " "

Do *Bluk Bony*..... " " "

New York..... *Herrlich* dry hides 1/2 cts.

Do *Sac-a-Farine*..... " " "

Do *Tennie Morlan*..... " " "

Do *Tanite*..... " " "

Boston..... *Iduna*..... 2300

Vigo..... *Cofrin*.....

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

March 29th, 1881.

Cotton.—Is in good demand for Portugal and prices have continued firm at 450—500 reis per kilo. Entries are on a fair scale.

Sugar.—Is coming in slowly and prices continue firm at 120—125 reis per kilo.

Freights.—24d and 10 % and 20—25d and 10 %.

Exchange.—Very firm at 21 1/2 90 d/s. Takers are keeping lock for 2 1/2 %.

Discounts.—8 %—9 % money somewhat tight.

The March receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows:

1881 1880

Sugar..... 297,958 bags 209,525 bags

Cotton..... 16,401 sacks 8,006 sacks.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 4.

HAMBURG.—Am ship *Laurens*; 808 tons; Snow; 85 d/s in distress; bound for Hong-Kong.

WILMINGTON.—Am bk *Appland*; 357 tons; Ward; 57 d/s; pine to A. C. Nathan & Co.

RICHMOND.—Nor bk *Gogin*; 333 tons; Kolderup; 5 d/s; flour to F. Clemente & Co.

JERSEY.—Br bg *Oletha* & *Cinco*; 139 tons; Ricard; 75 d/s; coffee to Hime Zeha & Silveira.

ANTWERP.—Br lug *Scania*; 151 tons; McHardie; 53 d/s; rails to Dom Pedro II R. R.

CANBANA.—Am lug *Elmer Vernon*; 570 tons; Copp; 42 d/s; hay to order.

LEVERMORE.—Br bk *Confidant*; 800 tons; Duckworth; 104 d/s; sundries to order.

D. AYRES.—Sp bg *Popilla*; 119 tons; Curle; 10 d/s; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

MONTREVIDE.—Sp bg *Maria Angela*; 239 tons; Mariatany; 20 d/s; jerked beef to S. Hime & Zeha.

—Sp smk *San Martin*; 146 tons; Farrer; 23 d/s; jerked beef to S. Hime & Zeha.

PAYSAUNU.—Sp smk *Yeresa*; 121 tons; Pilo; 29 d/s; jerked beef to J. M. Friss & Sons.

WAGNER.—Sp smk *Yeresa*; 121 tons; Pilo; 29 d/s; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

ROSAHO.—Br lug *Isabella*; 288 tons; Williams; 28 d/s; hay to S. Romaguera hijos & Co.

SANTOS.—Port bk *Herrlich*; 360 tons; Pinto; 8 d/s; ballast to J. J. dos Reis & Co.

APRIL 5.

BALTIMORE.—Br bk *Northern Star*; 327 tons; Worthly; 49 d/s; flour to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

APRIL 6.

MILBOURNE.—Br ship *Gateacre*; 1,355 tons; Kellogg; 60 d/s; when in distress; bound for Queenstown.

LEVERMORE.—Br ship *Antarctica*; 1,192 tons; Rice; 62 d/s; coal to Gas Company.

D. AYRES.—Sp bg *Indie*; 160 tons; Pagés; 38 d/s; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

APRIL 7.

GREENOCK.—Br bk *Summerlee*; 805 tons; Wilson; 63 d/s; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

ANTWERP.—Br bk *Union*; 365 tons; Rathkens; 50 d/s; sundries to L. Laureys.

CARIBBE.—Br bk *Magna Charta*; 1,266 tons; Mathews; 150 d/s; coal in distress; bound for Callao.

—Dan bk *Frederick*; 597 tons; Krohn; 53 d/s; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

—Br ship *County of Huntingdon*; 1,865 tons; Armons; 43 d/s; coal in distress; bound for Queenstown.

NATAL.—Br lug *Tan Rennie*; 198 tons; Hampton; 36 d/s; ballast in distress; bound for Genoa.

ROSAHO.—Br bk *Isabella*; 288 tons; Williams; 19 d/s; hay to L. Chapman & Co.

APRIL 8.

CARIBBE.—Br bk *Summerlee*; 805 tons; Wilson; 63 d/s; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

WILSON.—Br bk *Union*; 365 tons; Rathkens; 50 d/s; sundries to L. Laureys.

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